

and McCarron; and in trooped George V. S. Williams and Henry S. Rubino and half a dozen of his representatives. The anti-McCarronites in Kings county, Mr. Williams called the anti-McCarron contestants to appear upon the temporary roll of the convention.

"I can't do anything for you in that matter," replied Chairman Conners. "I have been served with an injunction which forbids me to do as you request. There is no law talking any further about it while this injunction is in force."

Mr. Williams and his people trooped out of the room as Conners turned to McCarron and said: "How's that, Pat, isn't that worth a bouquet?"

"Yes," replied Slick Pat, with his solemn smirk. "I'll give you a bunch of violets on the quiet."

The forty-eight delegates to the convention from the sixteen McCarron districts in Kings were then put upon the temporary roll. To take them off until Justice Crane's order is argued on Wednesday morning would be contempt of court. Senator McCarron graduated from a co-operation to the legal profession. He is very much more of a lawyer than some persons have fancied. He evidently knew how to get around this situation, as he put a hoop around a barrel.

Clerk Mason then received notice of the following contests: Jacob L. Ten Eyck of Albany contests all three districts in Albany county; Frank H. Mott contests the First district of Chautauque; Addison G. Gehman contests Herkimer; Edward E. Coatesworth contests the Ninth district of Erie; Charles H. Jerome contests the First district of Jefferson; and Andrew C. Cornwall the Second district of Jefferson; Joseph Bernal contests the Second district of Queens.

The contest in Kings was not presented; greatly to the gratification of Charles N. Bulger.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Rubino and the anti-McCarronites were greatly amazed, if not shocked, by the action of the convention. They expected clear sailing. When Chairman Conners announced that he couldn't do anything for them they got down in the writing room of the hotel and issued the following statement:

"The State committee has refused to let the present roll be read at the roll call. We shall carry the matter to the floor of the convention and have the convention decide who are entitled to the seats from the sixteen contesting delegations in Kings county."

We shall not let the matter rest with the State committee. We will carry the matter to the floor of the convention and have the convention decide who are entitled to the seats from the sixteen contesting delegations in Kings county."

Chairman Conners sent out a hurry call last night for the Democratic State committee to convene at 10 o'clock this morning at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Conners said that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the roll of the convention and to have the committee decide who are entitled to the seats from the sixteen contesting delegations in Kings county."

"We will obey the order of the court," Mr. Conners said last night, and will send the McCarronites to the State committee. We shall carry the matter to the floor of the convention and have the convention decide who are entitled to the seats from the sixteen contesting delegations in Kings county."

There were several conferences last night between Mr. Conners, Mr. Murphy and other leading members of the committee. The result was the call for the special meeting of the committee. At the opening session of the convention in Carnegie Hall at noon nothing will be done except to organize the convention and hear Carmody's speech. It is possible that the adjournment will be until Thursday, but this is a matter which will be settled at the meeting of the State committee this morning. No use of Mr. Conners, Mr. Murphy and their friends by the situation which has been sprung upon them that they had not decided last night who should be the chairmen of the convention and resolutions. Mr. Conners said last night that the chairmen would not be determined until this morning.

McCarron's move upset discussion about delegates at large to the Democratic national convention. It was announced, though, that both Mayor McClellan and Lieut.-Gov. Chandler had declined to be delegates at large, and that the only delegates at large would be Mr. Conners and Mr. Murphy. There was talk to the effect that Alton B. Parker or John B. Stanchfield or Lewis Nixon would be selected. It was even said that Mr. Nixon was secretly one of the places. He is a Bryan man out and out.

The Bryan man, headed by Harry W. Walker, were not slow in confronting the share of yesterday's fight. Walker opened headquarters in the Victoria and beside him was William Hoge, and the flaunted placards all over the hotel to the effect that the Bryan Progressive League was doing business at the same old stand. Bryan's representatives hoped to break into Tammany so that a Tammany delegate to the convention would introduce a resolution which would instruct the delegates at large to vote for Bryan. Walker announced that certain four Tammany delegates desired to introduce such a resolution. He did not care to give the names of any of the four. Mr. Conners heard of this and summoned a number of Tammany delegates to his room in the Victoria. He told these delegates that under no circumstances whatever should a Tammany delegate give a proxy to Augustus Thomas or any other known representative of Bryan. Neither may any Tammany delegate introduce a Bryan resolution. Mr. Murphy intends that the New York delegates should be instructed to vote for Bryan.

Walker and his fellow Bryanites then turned their eyes up-State and they declared that their efforts had been referred to the Thomas, the grand speechmaker for Bryan in these districts, could have a proxy from Albany or Dutchess. But Norman E. Mack, Democratic State committee member for the State, Bryan's personal friend and official representative, declared that Edward E. Coatesworth, chairman of the Erie county delegation, would at the proper time introduce a resolution in the convention calling upon the committee on resolutions to insert in the platform a resolution instructing the four delegates at large and their alternates for Bryan.

Mr. Coatesworth does not do this," said Mr. Mack. "I will do myself."

Mr. Mack was reminded that he was not a delegate to the convention, to which he replied that he would easily get a proxy. So there promises to be a Bryan fuss in the convention after all.

Mr. Thomas, Daniel Mynahan and C. F. Moore, constituting themselves a committee of three to represent the Bryan Progressive League, have prepared an appeal to the committee on resolutions of the State convention, calling upon the committee to instruct the delegates of William Jennings Bryan and the instruction of its delegates at the national convention in favor of that candidate. The appeal is long. It declares that the main question to be determined at the coming national election is whether the revision of the tariff shall be by the friends of the tariff and the beneficiaries of the system, or shall be by the friends of the people and the victims of the system. There is then an enumeration of the vote Bryan got in New York State in 1896 and 1898, and of Judge Parker's record in 1898. This is the final paragraph of the appeal:

"We submit that since the election of

SILVER SERVICES

The Gorham Company invites attention to its extensive display of Sterling Silver Tea and Coffee Services which are available at prices ranging from the very moderate upward

THE GORHAM CO.
5TH AVE. & 36TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

1900 Mr. Bryan has constantly gained in personal popularity, that he makes an special appeal to the enthusiasm of the new and youthful voters whose ideals are high, and who, while not disparaging the claim of the favorite son of any locality, think that more than any other man whose name is before the people, can unite all elements of the party in a courageous and united campaign.

The Bryanites were big with their claims yesterday as to their strength in the convention. The more modest said that there were certainly 37 delegates of the 433 who were uncompromisingly for Bryan. The real out and out Bryan men claimed 90 of the 433. Either figure, 90 or 37, would hardly make a dent in this convention of 433 delegates.

Chairman Conners announced that Guernsey Spaulding of Lockport, formerly Sheriff of Niagara county, had been selected to be the Democratic candidate for State Senator for the Forty-seventh district to be voted for under Gov. Hughes's proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stanislaus P. Franchot.

Last evening Augustus Thomas and William Harmon Black called on Charles F. Murphy and requested him to allow a Tammany delegate to give his proxy to either Mr. Thomas or Mr. Black so that a resolution instructing the delegates for Bryan could be presented in the convention. Mr. Murphy was still flint against any such proposition. No Tammany delegate, he again said, would be permitted to give his proxy for that purpose or for any other purpose.

Senator McCarron was at the Hoffman House calmly eating his dinner with John B. Stanchfield. He seemed to know that he had secured the seat for himself. He had decided not to take one step until the matter had been thrashed out in the Supreme Court.

Johnson Worried Bryan?

Nebraska Moving to Have the Two-thirds Rule Changed to a Majority.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A move to eliminate the historic two-thirds rule from the regulations governing the Democratic national convention at Denver in July is charged to the Bryan enthusiasts by the campaign managers of Gov. Johnson.

The Johnsonians say the Bryanites have become manic struck over the progress made by the "Gopher candidate" and his demand for unrestricted delegations.

"The move to send unrestricted delegations to Denver is making so much progress in the Democratic camp that some of the partisans of W. J. Bryan are becoming alarmed over the outlook," says a statement given out at the Johnson headquarters to-day.

"They fear the anti-Bryan sentiment will be represented by nearly or perhaps half the delegates and they apprehend in any event that there will be sufficient strength to prevent Mr. Bryan's nomination by the two-thirds rule required by the rules governing Democratic national conventions."

"It is understood Senator Stone of Missouri is drafting a resolution to be offered at the Denver convention for the purpose of changing the traditional two-thirds to a majority. The two-thirds rule has governed Democratic national conventions since 1832."

More trouble for Mr. Bryan with the following statement against the Nebraska's possible selection for one of his Cabinet jobs should be elected.

"The Nebraska Legislature of South Dakota is to be taken at his word, Mr. Bryan has already chosen his Secretary of the Treasury. The favored one is none other than Mr. Pettigrew himself. It was not generally reported that way, but the fact is that at the South Dakota Democratic convention on April 7 Mr. Pettigrew had it announced from the platform that he was to be Secretary of the Treasury in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. Pettigrew was one of the original free silver Republicans, and from that fact it is possible to obtain some idea of the principles that would govern him as Secretary of the Treasury."

Taft Has Many Callers.

Shakes Hands With Tourists at the White House and at His Office.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The publicity incidental to Secretary Taft's position as the Administration's candidate for President has caused a great increase in the number of daily visitors at the War Department. Almost as many persons call on Mr. Taft as call at the White House and there is an eager desire among the tourists and sightseers, who at this season abound in Washington, to shake hands with Secretary Taft.

When the Secretary leaves the White House after a call on the President he usually stops at the building to shake hands with groups of tourists or visiting politicians. At midday Secretary Taft receives in the big anteroom adjoining his office in the War Department a throng of visitors who call on him to their respect. The President observes the same custom at the White House. There was a big rush of visitors both there and at the War Department to-day.

Correct Dress for Men

The most popular suits for Spring are striped effects.

Ready to wear and excellently tailored, \$18 to \$42.

George A. Brannan
Broadway Cor. 36th St.

DINE WITHOUT NAMING BRYAN

THESE DEMOCRATS, WHO ASKED HIM TO COME AND NOT SPEAK.

No Hard Words for Anybody Except Roosevelt, in Whom Senator Simmons Sees Another King George—Woodrow Wilson Says We're Ruled by Personal Power

The National Democratic Club's Jefferson dinner, which William J. Bryan declined to attend speechless, passed off at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night with never a mention of the Nebraskaan's name. Furthermore, if there were any Bryan followers among the 500 diners, their names didn't appear on the seating list.

The whole thing passed off in apple pie order, just as the leaders in the Democratic Club intended it should, and no hard words were spoken about anybody, except always President Roosevelt. He was lambasted hard by Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, who can see in the future, providing present Executive conditions continue, the spectre of old King George stalking abroad in the land and his incarnated spirit seated in power in the White House.

Of course there were references by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University and other speakers which could be construed by a mild flight of the imagination into a "knock" on the Peckham One. Dr. Wilson for instance characterized the Democratic party of the last twelve years as the party of the wilderness, enjoining the wilderness and following voices and notions and visions but having no conception of principles.

Dr. Wilson conceived the Republican party to be in a worse condition even than the Democratic. Both were in the hands of receivers, and both, like the ordinary bankrupt, had lost their principles.

Dr. Wilson mentioned the name of Gov. Johnson of Minnesota in the course of his speech, and there was an uproar which lasted for several minutes. It was the only real political demonstration of the evening. There was another volley of applause when President Wilson, upon resuming, remarked:

"I paused in the hope and expectation that you would applaud that man."

John Fox, the president of the club, who cast the deciding vote to send Mr. Bryan a "speechless" invitation, was prevented from attending the dinner by sickness, and Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions, the vice-president, occupied the toastmaster's chair. Dr. Wilson sat on his left and United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma—the Senator of Indian descent—occupied the seat on his right.

Others at the speakers' table were Augustus Thomas, Charles F. Murphy, ex-Sergeant Morgan J. O'Brien, the Rev. John P. Childwick, chaplain of the Maine; Comptroller Metz, President McCowan of the Erie; ex-Gov. Edwin Warfield of Maryland, ex-Gov. William Sulzer, William Lindsay and James Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; and a number of other prominent names. A resolution was reserved for Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany, but he didn't show up.

Among the other diners were Borough President Albin, John F. Carroll, John D. Crimmins, State Chairman William J. Conners, State Senator Daniel F. Cohalan, Frank J. Farrell, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Justice Giesinger, Frank J. Gorman, Francis Burton Harrison, John F. McIntyre, Justice Newburger, Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, Justice Platzek, Justice Seabury, John B. Sexton, Samuel Untermyer, John J. Scannell and Richard Croker.

Toastmaster Foster introduced President Wilson as a man who was eminently fitted to point out the faults of the time. Dr. Wilson said in part of his address: "We hear a great deal of candidacies and programmes but very little of principles," said President Wilson. "Party lines seem indistinguishable, both parties having turned the regulation of the business of the country, vying with each other in the radical measures they propose. It was a time now to stop speaking of candidates and undertake to test measures by principles. Then he said:

"The greater part of the business of the country has come into the hands of great corporations and trusts and its new aspects unquestionably require adjustments and reformulations of the law, which the courts have not had the power or the courage to make and which must therefore be made by legislation. The mere scale of business operations, moreover, has vastly increased. Comparatively small groups of men in control of great corporations wield a power and control over the wealth and the business operations of the country which makes them the strongest and most powerful of the nation, and they are adapted to keep them in curb and to make them subservient to the general welfare."

We have in fact turned from legal regulation to executive regulation. We have turned from law to personal power. It is that change which is the danger of the hour, and change with confidence, as opposed to every ancient principle of liberty and of just government. Have we given up law? Must we fall back on discretionary executive power? The Government of the United States was established to be rid of arbitrary rule. If we return to it we abandon the very principles of our foundation, give up the English and American experiment, and turn back to discredited models of government."

Recent statutes had failed, he said, to define and discriminate between the legitimate and the illegitimate use of the law to forbid. They had run in vague terms, lumping things permissible with things impermissible, interfering with business without analyzing it or causing discrimination against good and bad features. And then when the results were unsatisfactory they had sought to lodge the power to discriminate, to permit and forbid, in the hands of commissions, boards and boards of directors. The Sherman act was as clumsy as it had been ineffectual, and the remedy for it had been to lodge the power to discriminate between what is lawful and what is unlawful in the hands of a commission appointed by the President.

The same principle had resulted in setting up here and there public service commissions. The discretionary opinions of the commissioners, not rules of law, governed regulation by these public officers. He added:

If this is necessary, government by law has been broken down and personal government has been substituted. I for one do not believe that it is necessary. Neither do I believe that the American people have conclusively made any such choice. They have been hastened by reformers who acted upon no principle whatever into measures the real character and consequence of which were not explained to them. When those measures are understood the people of this country will turn from them and substitute law once more for personal power."

To all thoughtful persons scrupulous of the ancient principles of our law it is evident where this demoralization crept in. It is plain that the Federal Government has become the nation of the people instead of the nation of just and definite law. Our later tariff legislation has not been based upon the general welfare, but upon the patronage of special interests already strong, already very influential in politics.

The opportunity of the Democratic party is the same all along the line: to return to government by law; to insist upon a tariff reconsidered in all its definitions, adjusted to the actual conditions of trade and manufacture, viewed, not interest by interest, but upon the broad basis of the country's needs and economic conditions; to insist upon a currency not based upon the sale of this, or the other body or class of securities, but upon the actual assets and soundness of the banks of issue, redundancy checked by taxation, hazard offset by inspection for the enforcement of definite and uniform rules; to insist upon laws, whether of commerce or of contract, of offensive or of defensive action, which shall be the same for the capitalist and for the laborer; to insist upon the precise fixing of responsibility on individuals; to insist, in brief, everywhere upon definition, uniform, exact, enforcement. If these things are done, the country will be free of executive instrumentalities having indefinite powers capable of domineering as well as regulating, and tribunals of easy and uniform process acting under precise terms of power in the enforcement of precise terms of regulation.

It was perfectly possible, he said, to place upon responsible individuals and punish them instead of checking business in order to eliminate undesirable practices. Corporate responsibility lacked vitality and corrected nobody.

"People, he said, were not jealous of wealth, they were jealous of speculative wealth. This was 'predatory wealth' and was found in the stock markets, not in the administrative offices of great corporations. The money had been advanced by the necessity the corporation was under to earn dividends on watered stock. The battle cry must be 'Back to the reign of law.' The discretion of executive officers must be checked by law, and the Government as umpire; not discretionary power, and the Government as master."

Senator Owen followed Dr. Wilson. Mr. Owen got a rousing cheer by referring to his Indian blood and holding up a silver medal.

"Indian grandfather," he said, "who was one of the Cherokee leaders, carried with him this silver medal, which bears the picture of Jefferson on one side and this inscription on the other: 'Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, 1803. Peace and Friendship and the clasped hand.'"

\$25,000 FOR A SECRET SERVICE

GEN. BINGHAM CONFRONTS LITTLE TIM AND EXTRACTS A FUND.

Not a Big Fund, but a Starter—He and Little Tim Exchange a Few Remarks and the Aldermen Tells the General That He's Surrounded by Bad Advisers.

Little Tim Sullivan and Police Commissioner Bingham met face to face yesterday when the Commissioner appeared before the finance committee of the Board of Aldermen to urge the grant of the \$100,000 appropriation he had asked for a secret service force. Little Tim is the chairman of the committee and the Commissioner had hardly got through explaining the purposes for which he wanted the money before Tim began heckling him. He referred to a published interview in which the General was quoted as saying that the Aldermen, or at least the majority of them, wouldn't dare vote money for him to form a secret service. Gen. Bingham said that he had not been exactly quoted. He had qualified the statement with the remark that he "thought" the Aldermen would not dare to give the money to him.

"Why, we Aldermen would be the last to tie up a department," Little Tim responded in an aggrieved tone.

"Well, I think it's a pity we do not get together often, because we could come to an understanding on some things," Gen. Bingham replied.

"I think you're all right, Commissioner," Little Tim went on, "but the trouble is that you're surrounded by the worst bunch of bad advisers I ever came across. I know you are not to blame for many things, because you are not familiar with the city and you have to lean for advice on certain people who—"

"Well, I—," Gen. Bingham began when one of the members cut the colloquy off by demanding that the Commissioner should be allowed to go ahead and tell why he wanted the money. The Commissioner said he desired to form a secret service force of men who would be able to do valuable detective work because they would be unknown to criminals, and particularly he wanted to keep a watch on the anarchists and Black Hand groups. The necessity for such a force, he said, was shown by the recent bomb explosion in Union Square.

Little Tim remarked that he took little stock in the reports of Black Hand crimes. "Most of this Black Hand business we hear so much about is a fake," he added.

"If you think so," Commissioner Bingham retorted, "you come to my office and I'll show you evidence about Black Hand crimes that will make your hair stand on end."

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"I've been afraid to go to bed for the last three months," he said. "In the block where I live on the East Side there have been several burglaries in that time and four murders. Where were the precinct men—I mean the men in plain clothes—who are supposed to prevent that kind of thing?"

"That's just what I want this money for," replied Commissioner Bingham. "I want it for a force that will help to prevent such crimes."

"Well, if we give you an appropriation now you will have to make good or you will get no money in the future for these secret service men."

"That suits me," Gen. Bingham replied amiably. "Only a little time to make good. By the end of the year I promise you that I will have made good."

"Before you go," Little Tim remarked, "I want to say that I think the police force of this city is some respected the best in the world, but it seems to me that just now the police force of this city has become demoralized."

With a tone which was apparently one of mock solemnity Gen. Bingham closed his hands like a child in prayer and implored of Little Tim, "Oh Mr. Alderman, say that in private, please, won't you?"

That settled Little Tim, who came back with the remark: "The Legislature of this State was told that if the Police Commissioner could only get some money he could make the police force the finest in the world, but from all appearances the attempt was made to humiliate the Commissioner. Anyway, you are the first Commissioner who has ever asked for money for such a purpose as this."

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"Yes, but the population grows," interjected Little Tim.

"And the percentage of convictions to population has been three times greater than the percentage under some of the recent administrations," Commissioner Bingham retorted.

He was allowed to go then and in executive session the committee decided to report in favor of appropriating the \$25,000.

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Republican National Committee Will Begin Hearing Them on June 1.

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"Notice of contest," said Mr. New, "must be made thirty days before the date of the convention. The outcome of the contest will be important this year and the full committee will sit to hear both sides in each case. Hereafter much of this has been disposed of by subcommittees. We intend to give every one an opportunity for full discussion."

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PITTSBURGH, April 13.—Congressman E. F. Acheson, defeated by John K. Tener for Congress in the Twenty-fourth district, has given out this statement:

"With the deliberate intention of helping to force local option to the front as the paramount issue before the people of Pennsylvania I took my stand last summer, though warned that opposition to the liquor interests and their guardian, Senator Penrose, meant defeat."

"I believe that our campaign in the Twenty-fourth district has done much to put the temperance question into politics, where it will stay, and I have no regrets for my course."

"This was only an opening skirmish in the war on the legalized liquor traffic in the State. The people are sure to resent the expenditure of such immense sums of money to keep the liquor traffic in the Twenty-fourth district for purposes of corruption. I have enlisted for the war, which will not end until the saloon is banished."

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At \$25 we present a varied series of Spring Overcoats—Coverts, Diagonals, Stripes, Herringbones, Overplaid, Cravettes and plain fabrics—all lined, of course—with the box back hanging straight from the shoulders.

Wm. Vogel & Son,
Broadway,
Houston St.

GOV. FORT'S STRATAGEM.

How He Defeated the Opponents of His Plan for an Excise Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Gov. Fort is credited with having played a clever trick upon the political leaders of both parties who endeavored to block the passage by the Legislature of his resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the entire excise question in New Jersey and to report at the next session. The resolution passed the Senate, but it is said not to have been brought up in the House. Notwithstanding this fact the Governor received a certified copy of the resolution from Secretary Tyler of the Senate stating that it had passed both houses.

The brewery interests had watchers in the